

"STANDING UP TO IT."

The 1st Wis. Battery Had a Lively Time at Thompson's Hill.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Some years ago a discussion was carried on through your columns as to who took two guns at Thompson's Hill. First one comrade claimed the honor for his regiment, and then another, and we began to think we were not in the fight at all until it developed that it was other guns under discussion.

The incident of the wreck of two gnus on the left of our division has never been written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and I make excerpt from the history of the 1st Wis. battery, to be published some day.

At daylight we heard the throb of rebel artillery and the answering guns of Lamphere's battery, and stepped out right brisk. At sunrise Gen. Osterhaus met us in a dip between two hills, halted, and told us to get some coffee, quick.

Down came a rail fence, and fires were blazing in a minute. We had started the day before with five days' cooked rations. In another minute an Aid rode down and terhaus tore down with:

me. I needs you." Filling our canteens with the boiling fluid, and holding them out at a respectful distance, we hurried up the hill, Osterhaus telling Lieut. Kimball, who commanded the | Does Not See Why Comrade Doyle Persists battery, what a superior place he had for us, and expatiating upon its advantages.

soldier harrying to the rear with a brisk step and business air, who hailed:

Going up the hill we met an cecasional

variably cried: Give em ---.

On divers occasions thereafter we met simi- and myself. lar business men, and this colleguy always denial in participating is not yet made

orchard, in which were the caissons and a disabled gun of Lamphere's battery and some dead and wounded. Around the orchard and down a grade, we left the caissons and four guns, and topped the crest of the incline with the right section, under com- invite attention: Comrade Doyle places the carrying the wounded out on stretchers.



This was new experience to us. Heretofore in our fights we had gotten into them with our skirmish-line, or a little in advance of it. In front of us was Lamphere himself, with one gun, waging an unequal duel with two rebel guns, the field dotted with dead, men helping comrades to the rear, and a regiment to our right front unslinging knapsacks preparatory to going in.

As Gen. Osterhaus led us up in front of that battery, some of us began to doubt his judgment as to what might be the desirable places of this earth. Into battery we went with a rush, and Gabe Armstrong smashed a shell into them that killed five horses. "What elevation, Gabe?" cried Ira But-

terfield, gunner of the left of the right, and burst a shell where it would do the most good. In seven minutes the rebel guns were dis-

mounted, their Chief of Artillery, Lieutenant commanding the battery, several men, and every horse killed. At the crash of the first gun the infantry turned in their tracks, cheered, and plunged into the timber

us of the dread he had from the anticipated | make it? capister of that rebel battery; but that when they looked back at our first report,

interspersed with hills, timber, and cane- should brand everything that appears over we stood we could see our line of works brakes, handled his troops with consum- his name as unworthy of credence.



WITH A BRISK STEP AND BUSINESS AIR.

front, and the dismounted battery and the dead lay there under the hot sun approached cancer, and he took care of them, and saw by none. About noon Gen. Grant rode up, their awful suffering. Our preacher was a looked the field critically over, and rode to bely man and a power in prayer. He prayed into battery with us.

Just then hell broke loose. Bullets flew way his wonders to perform." The people ask been busily at work in the intervening years, risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to and caseshot issued from breaths of white remedy?" I tell them through the Religious and with vine and leaf and shrubbery had

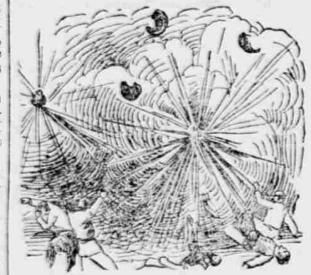
ted over us, and burst in admirable style for the other fellows. We had to fire at their smoke, being unable to see their guns in the woods.

A. W. Clark went down with a bad wound of the leg, a caseshot ball went through Phil Welch from breast to back, and report of the losses of the Iron Brigade. In Jim McGill got his death. Aylmer clung to compliance I submit the following tabular down and sold by the Government as timber. his work with a peculiar viciousness and statement: the boys put up a style of fighting that won hearty appleuse from Logan's regiments to

Amid the din Lieut. Hackett's voice rang out: "Fire slow, boys. Keep cool. D-'em, if we can't whip 'em we'll tire 'em

The long line of infantry broke cover with a hearty Northern cheer, in marked contrast to the snappy rebel yell, and went sweeping over the field. The rebel battery ceased firing and their line melted away. The first battle of the Vicksburg campaign the most brilliant campaign ever fought on the American continent-was won.

We sauntered over to view our murder of the morning, for it was murder, and remark that it was a May Day party without any of this "if you're waking, call me early, mother," business about it. It was march all



JUST THEY-

urged dispatch. In three or four more Os- night, take a raw skirmish for breakfast, have it warmed up to a battle for dinner and chase | wounds, 968, which would make the num-"I can wait no longer, boys; come mit or be chased all night for supper.-Dox C. ber of killed and mortally wounded to the

MINTY IS WEARIED.

in Attacking Him.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: William E. Doyle appears to be specially desirous of making your readers believe that I did not an antagonism between that accomplished poral, and one private for duty." soldier and gentleman, Gen. Kenner Garrard,

ment, at Washington.

We topped the hill and filed around an have been very promptly returned to me Second Lieut. Scarbrough. with a merited rap over the knuckles, instead military archives of the Nation.

There are two points to which I desire to | the exigencies of the service required. battalion of the 7th Pa.

going on, while he, the Adjutant of a regi- | 19th Ind., South Bend, Ind. ment, was so well posted that he must have been the confidant of all our army and corps

I quote from the report written at Headquarters, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Noonday Creek, June 21, 1864: "Maj. Vale with the 17th Ind. (dismounted) now reported to me. I found the regiment facing northeast, but it had scarcely taken position, when Allen's (late Morgan's) Brigade advanced on its right flank. I

ordered an immediate change of front to meet this new force. "Col. Miller reported to me with two more regiments of his brigade. I placed one of them on a wooded hill to the right, and the other in the woods to the left of Maj. Vale.

"I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry displayed by the battalion of the 7th Pa, and the 4th Mich, when attacked by such overwhelming numbers in the early THE FIRES WERE BLAZING IN A MIN- part of the engagement, or the splendid manner in which Col. Biggs, with the 123d Ill. and part of the 17th Ind., repulsed the enemy when they were completely surrounded and cut off from the remainder of our small force. * * *

"Inclosed I hand you report of casualties, which I regret to have so heavy." Report of casualties in the First and part of the Third Brigades, Second Cavalry Division, on June 20, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		W'n'd.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers,	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers,	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7th Pa.Cav.* 4th U. S.Cav. 4th Mich.				8	1	5	1	14
Cav† Third Bri-	1	9		23	-11,000	- 8	1	40
gade	,	2		7	******	1		10
Totals	1	12	571380	38	1	15	2	65

Is it supposable that "Gen. Kenner Garrard, a distinguished Regular officer," would A Lieutenant soon after coming to the receive such a report from one of his comrear, shot through the hand, stopped to tell | manders unless it was proper for him to

Nearly every statement made by Adi't Doyle in his venomous letter, is either a lie all fears were removed upon recognizing made out of whole cloth or such a distortion strengthening weak places in the lines, and Rebel Gen. Bowen, knowing the ground, than a direct falsehood; and such an article every side of the rebel capital. Near where

mate skill. As our column came up regi- I hope soon to be able to continue "Inci- "Butler's Lookout" at Point of Rocks, on of one villainous-looking "Tiger" who ments were distributed towards the right, dents in the History of the Saber Brigade of the Appomattox. while we retired to a plum grove a few paces | the Army of the Cumberland," and to give distant, leaving our guns in battery, and idly | a history of the part taken by my command listened to our infantry to right and left in in the Wilson expedition from Eastport, the presence of the battery almost at our feet. Miss., to Macon, Ga. - R. H.G. MINTY, Brevet Major-General, U.S. V.

GIVE GOD THE GLORY. A United Brethren Testimonial for Dr

Bye's Cancer Cure. NEWTON, IOWA, April 12, 1895.

Dr. D. M. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.: DEAR SIR-I write you a few lines to let you know how your patient is. The cancer has better health now. She never missed coming to her meals. The people think it is a miracle for one so old to be cured in so short a time. She feels so thankful to you for the cure. We will be glad to do suffering ones. I am so glad I ever saw your advertisement in the Religious Telescope. Perdon me, for I must tell you of an incident of prayer; for I feel that I should give God the glery. About three years ago our Few rebels were in sight, none in our preacher, Brother J. Darr, was on this work, the wheatfield, a new line of works to fall and he made his home with us a part of the

the right. Along about hungry time Gen. for the old lady you are treating that the Beauregard on our works. Logan came up with his division, accom- cancer should never kill her, and that she answered. "The Lord moves in a mysterious

rushed. They dropped among us, ricochet PROUD OF THEIR LOSSES. points, was nardly recognizable. The main Hoosiers and Green Mountain Boys "Show

Their Scars." EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the 5th Vt., writes that he would like to see a

	Killed and mortally wounded.	Per cent. of killed to number enrolled.	Wounded.	Total killed and wounded.	Per cent, killed and wounded to number enrolled.	Total enrollment.	Died in Confederate prisons.	Died of disease.
2d Wis 6th Wis 7th Wis 19th Ind 24th Mich	244 281 199	19.7 12.5 17.2 15.9 11.4		867 1,016 712	44.6 62.3 57.1	1,203 1,940 1,630 1,246 1,554	17 20 34 16 30	60 93 109 101 109
Total	1,151	15.0	2,786	3,937	51.3	7,673	117	472

ments from three different States, I am unable to refer to the several Adjutant-Generai's reports, and in making the above table I am indebted to "Fox's Regimental

The Iron Brigade consisted of the first four regiments until September, 1862, when the 24th Mich. joined their fortunes with

In the Fall of 1864 the brigade was disbanded, the regiments being either mustered out or assigned to other corps. The Vermont Brigade originally consisted of five regiments, the 11th having joined them in May, 1864, the brigade holding its

organization from 1861 to 1865. In comparing the losses of the two brigades, in instice to the Vermont Brigade we leave the 11th out, as including it would very materially decrease the per cent. On that basis the total enrollment of the brigade was 8,656; number killed and died of whole number enrolled 11.1, as against the

Iron Brigade's 15. As the above statement shows, the Iron Brigade also had 117 who died in Confederate prisons, and 472 died of disease. The comrade says:

"I have never yet heard of a greater percentage of losses than what Co. E. 5th Vt., suffered at Savage Station, June 29, 1862. command our cavalry in the battle of Noon- | Fifty-nine went into action, and a few days What battery, boys?" and in answer in- day Church, June 20, 1864, and to establish after mustered only one Sergeant, one Cor-

The Hoosier 19th will go the Green Mountain 5th just a little better. At the battle of dren, and helping themselves to whatever any better than to leave your softsoap I will give a few extracts from my official Gettysburg, the first day, the 19th Ind. went they wanted, they w ensued. Why this fierce desire for us to report, which, like that covering the Kil- into action, as the morning report shows, monopolize the hell business and their self- patick raid, is on file in the War Depart- with 310 men, which would be an average whisky was kept. They went in and helped of 31 men to each company. That evening themselves to a jug of whisky, drinking If I had not commanded my report would | Co. H, 19th Ind., had just one man left-

> As the comrade rightly says, it is of no of being forwarded through the regular use to make comparisons, where each organchannels to its present resting place in the | ization simply performed their whole duty | as opportunities presented themselves, or

We are proud of the record of the old mand of Orderly-Sergeant Aylmer, meeting strength of my brigade at 453 men. This Iron Brigade because we were one of it, but more of Lamphere's disabled guns, and men was the strength of the 4th Mich. and one we would not detract one jot or tittle from the brilliant record of the old Green Mount-The other point is, he asserts that I, the ain Brigade. I only present this statement ranking officer of the division, under its at the comrade's own request. - Julius commander, knew nothing about what was WALDSCHMIDT, Second Lieutenant, Co. G, street to Mrs. Pattie Whale's. Mrs. Whale

HISTORIC GROUND.

Changes Time Has Made in Some of the

Seenes of War's Alarums. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: During the many months when Gen. Butler was "bottled" in Bermuda Hundred, I was on duty in the Engineer's Office at Headquarters, Gen. Gedfrey Weitzel being Chief Engineer on Butler's staff. This was in the Spring of 1864, and just before the springing of the mine from which so much was expected, and from which so little was realized. One lovely day in June an officer on duty with me at Headquarters walked over nearly to the James River. It was Sunday, and an unwonted quiet prevailed. For a wonder,

there was on that day no cannonade, even at a distance, to disturb the Sabbath quiet. In a little sheltered nook, lying in the bend of the river, were the horses of a battery. The guns were near, and the men were bivonacking in the shade or picking the blackberries which grew in profusion around. A field of wheat nearby, still nntrampled by the march of men and horses, was almost ready for the sickle. The house to which the ground appertained was nearby, but partially dismantled. Much of the furniture had been removed, and hostile hands had evidently been making free with the comforts of what had once been a pleasant

We went upstairs. There the work of spoliation had apparently stayed, for some of the furniture still remained, among it an old-fashioned secretary with sloping top. Opening this we found several thousand dollars' worth of rebel money in scrip bonds and other forms, all payable on the couclusion of a treaty between the United States of America and the Confederate States. There was also a good deal of money in bonds of until Lee's army passed on, fearing the ven-State banks, all, of course, dependent on the geance of the "Tigers." So this accounts for liberties." same treaty proviso, and, of course, equally one "Tiger." And then in the "History of the worthless.

We went up the broken ladder to a fine observatory, which commanded a view for miles around. Richmond lay about 10 miles distant as the crow flies. The city itself was not visible, but the loom of its smoke pointed out its whereabouts. We had a fine view of our own and the rebel lines; could see Beauregard's troops behind their intrenchments; could see men at work and misrepresentation of facts, that it is worse | could see the rebel defenses for miles on from the "Crow's Nest," on the James, to

It was a lovely scene, and all that reminded us of war was our own uniform and

the scene. "Ah," said I, "Major, if we ever finish this war before we go under ourselves, and land they talk so much about, I'll take my share right about here. This is good enough ground for me."

Well," said the Major, "it certainly is a has all come out and is healing nicely. She lovely spot; but you must remember, old fellow, that we are a long way from Richmond, near as it looks to us, and that it will be some time before we can read our title clear to anything at present within our sight. all we can to help you in your grand work for | Besides, we can't tell what other ground we may occupy before we are permitted to put in a claim for land on the James River."

> These were indeed prophetic words. The very next day an interior line of works swept away the old mansion, utterly blotted out back on in case of accident totally altered the face of the country, and the Major himself within a fortnight slept his last sleep, Louisiana regiments present.—W. E. DOYLE,

In 1883 I sailed up the James River from panied by Gov. Yates, and sent his regiments into line on our left, and the center a prayer, and the cancer has not grown much steamers, passing within sight of the scene section, under Lieut. Hackett, moved up until the last six months. It looks to me that of our conversation. But the country was through you and your oils that prayer has been vastly changed. One could trace the huge

channel of the James for steamers followed the line of the celebrated Dutch Gap Canal, and the river to the left of the canal is now a mere waste tract of marshland. Far in issue of July 11 Comrade J. S. Chandler, the southwest one could just see the summit of Butler's Lookout, which had thus far survived, but which the next year was taken

Curiously enough the land whereon Forts Hell and Damnation stood, and in which the mine of July 30, 1864, was sprung, belenged to a surviving rebel. What he must have thought at the time of the explosion was a wanton destruction of his real estate, turned out to be the most fortunate thing that ever happened to him.

After the war was over he got his land back, fenced in the Crater, and charged 25 cents admission to it. So great has been the curiosity of everybody, Union and rebel alike, to see it, that he has made a fortune out of the admission fees, and what he thought would prove his ruin turned out to be the luckiest thing that ever happened to him. - GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Columbus, O.

THE LOUISIANA TIGERS.

The Manner of Their Taking Off.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The terrible

and undaunted "Solomon," the last of the 'Louisiana Tigers," who publishes his thrilling Munchausenisms in the St. Louis Republic, in narrating how 15 of his terrible band were killed at Rappahannock Bridge, says: "Here we were driven back three times, but finally won the fight, and captured a fine battery. All of the original Tigers that were left after Malvern Hill were killed here but three. The other 397 had either been killed or captured, and, as it was our motto to die rather than surrender, I think pretty nearly all of them had either been

killed or so badly wounded that they were unfitted for battle. Now, the "bloody Tiger" Solomon (?) does not say how the 397 were killed, so I will account for three of them, as no doubt many others went the same way. On the 20th of August, 1862, when Lee's army were moving North, the Louisiana Tigers were camped Rappahannock Station. Solomon says there were but 18 of them. Well, eight of them came to the village of Stevensburg, 10 | said miles from their camp, in the morning. They wore the usual uniform of the "Tigers," viz., red shirt, gray Zonave pants, with canvas leggings, and a red Zouave cap. They at once proceeded to "go through" the town, in which there were but four men at the time. Two of them, Mr. Joe Rickard and Mr. William Ross, were old men, and the others were Hardwick, a sick Confederate soldier, and Joe Roberts, a Confederate soldier on temporary furlough. The "Tigers" were thirsty for whisky, and after breaking into several son's store, where they ascertained that all they wanted, and also took out several hams. Mrs. Hudson, seeing Joe Roberts passing, called him to her aid, and he came, but when he tried to expostulate with the Tigers" they seized him and threw his head back over the fence, and one of them drew a long knife and was about to cut his throat, but Mrs. Hadson and other women got around them and induced them to desist. They then went into an open lot and regaled themselves with the whisky until they emptied the jug, and not caring further for provisions, left the hards and proceeded up kept a small hotel, and they had learned that she kept liquors; so when they reached there who carried the barrels of a shotgun, which he had knocked from the stock, drew back, and with a terrible blow from the gun barrels, smashed the window-shutters, sash, glass and As he did so George Brown, a young fellow of 16, grandson of Mrs. Whale, fired two loads of buckshot into him from a shotgun, and the sick Confederate soldier fired his pistol. The "Tiger" fell, and his companions picked him up and carried him across

the street to Mr. William Ross's. He cried out to them to lay him down and let him die: but they said no, they would carry him to the house, and then fire the --- town. You may know the women and children were excited when they heard this but as the Tiger" died almost as soon as they laid him on a bed, his companions took a bluecheck counterpane and wrapped him up in it, and with fearful oaths and vows of vengeance carried him out by an old ice-house in the lot, and obtaining shovels, dug a very shallow trench and threw dirt over him. It was now night, and word had been sent to the troops at Brandy in the morning by a courier coming up from Raccoon Ford of the doings of these men, so a cavalry squad arrived just as they got through with the burial, and took them all to Major Wheat, at Rappahannock. In the night an ambulance, with escort, came to Stevensburg and took Mr. Rickard and Mr. Ross, Mrs. Whale and Mrs. Hudson, and some others to Rappahannock Station, where the circumstances of the killing were inquired into, and the result was the other seven 'Tigers'' were kept in the guardhouse and the citizens brought back to Stevensburg. Seventeenth Virginia Regiment," published by Kelly, Piet & Co., of Baltimore, I find the following on page 48: "We were relieved on the 9th (December, 1861,) by the 5th S. C., and returned to camp near Centerville. On our arrival we received information that two of the "Tiger Rifles," of Wheat's Battalion, were to be shot for attempting the life of one of their Lieutenants. The execution took place not very far from our camp, and was

witnessed by some of our men." Now, there is three of the "Tigers" accounted for, and no doubt a large proportion of the 397 went the same way, while many others deserted. Citizens of Stevensburg tell passed through there, making towards the setting sun, after Lee's army had moved Northward in the Gettysburg campaign. He had his nose and one ear cut off, and was ter-Active offensive operations had been sus- ribly slashed in the face. He said that he pended until the mine should be completed, got his wounds in battle, as the "Tigers," and there was an unusual peace pervading when they went into action, fired their rifles and threw them aside, and drawing their knives, rushed upon the foe and carved them up. When he was asked how he got carved Congress ever gives us those 160 acres of up so he said that the Yunkees had brought on a brigade of savage Indians with scalping knives to put against the "Tigers," and old Pope trotted them outsat the Second Bull Run; but it was no use, the paint, feathers. and dead Indians were strung along the road from the China House to Centerville. His audience, of course, knew that he was lying, and that he got decorated up in some drunken fight, as they only expressed their appreciation of his merits by cold cornbread and buttermilk. He left, and I don't think he was

one of the three left at Rappahannock. Now, Louisiana had some splendid soldiers in the Confederate army; and all the Louisiana troops were called "Tigers" by both Confederate and Federal troops, and, therefore, when the Louisiana Tigers are mentioned in accounts of battle it does not mean Wheat's insignificant battalion, but the

"Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life

Stevensburg, Va.

Away." smoke in the margin of the woods beyond the hattery dismounted in the morning, and is my prayer.

Telescope. May God's blessing rest upon you inflicted on her bosom.

Full information furnished free. Address inflicted on her bosom.

Full information furnished free. Address inflicted on her bosom. Deep Bottom, one of our important strategic | diana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted. | Agent, Chicago, Ill.



Reorganization of the Fifth Corps. Col. T. F. McCoy, 107th Pa., Lewistown, Pa., thanks "The Cannoneer" for his kind reference. "He is right in reference to the fact of there having been a Fourth Division in the Fifth Corps for a brief period, commanded by Gen. Cutler. I find by a reference to my diary a brief mention of the fact of a reorganization of the Fifth Corps on or about June 6, 1864, while in camp near Cold Harbor, in which a Fourth Division appears, I think, for the first time.

"In the month of March, near Culpeper, after Gen. Grant took command of the army, the First Corps, in which I had served for the previous two years, was merged into the Fifth. Our division, the Second, commanded by Gen. John C. Robinson, was transferred, retaining its designation, being then the Second Division, Fifth

"At the battle of Spottsylvania Gen. Robinson was wounded, losing a leg. Gen. Cutler was assigned to the command of the division, and remained in that position until about June 1, when Gen. Lockwood took his place, but only retained it for a day or two, and this while the fighting at Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor was in progress when he was succeeded by Gen. Crawford. In a few days thereafter the reorganization mentioned above took place, and after this our division was known as the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, and kept this designation to the end of the war, with Gen. Crawford in command."

Two Good Stories. A. B. Glaspie, son of a veteran, sends a couple of stories he heard at a recent Campfire. One of the veterans gathered there

"On the march one day we passed a farmhouse with several bee hives in the front yard. My pard remarked that honey wouldn't kill a man if he had a little, a remark with which I heartily coincided. So that night we managed to slip the guard and came in with a large amount of honey, which we placed in a box in our tent. Next day along came an officer searching for things he ran his fingers into the honey. or 11.4 per cent. Drawing them out, with a sly wink, he let houses, and frightening the women and chil- out: 'D- you fellows; don't you know

of the 7th Mich., once confiscated two fine- Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out June 10, bred porkers. Along in the afternoon Maj. 1865, and the remaining members trans-Knargs, who was then Lieutenant, came ferred to the 36th Ill. Col. Jason Marsh realong to Glaspie, and said :

find out who stole them they will get a bad | in Steedman's Brigade, Sheridan's Division, punishment for it." they didn't find them. Next day, if one had looked into a cer- died. tain tent, he would have seen Maj. Knaggs

eating pork-chops with the private soldiers. "The Cannoneer" Was Correct. Charles Banks, Co. H. 1st Ohio, Dover. Kan., approves "The Cannoneer's" utterances in his epilogue in the history of they found the house closed up, window-shut- Mink's Battery. They hang out the danger | mander of the organization, and after whom ters and all. They knocked at the door and signal to the young readers of THE NA- it took its name, "Klause's Battery," re received no answer, whereupon one of them, | TIONAL TRIBUNE for the future, and I think is a warning that should not be ignored, for we must look for more in the future as our country becomes more and more polluted

with Socialism and Anarchism. "I coincide with the views taken by The Cannoneer' in that we would not be invited by the meanest sandhill crossroads of the country, if it was not for the few dollars each one leaves, which means thousands upon thousands to the lucky city that gets the Encampment of the Grand Army."

Information Wanted. Wm. Gurnett, 7 Borden St., Fall River, Mass., wants address of Bernard Moran, Geo. Boade, Edward Carpenter, Pliny D. White, John Hawkins, or any member of Co. K. 8th U. S. Inf.; also of Alex. Atkisson, Co. E; James Shields, Co. B, and Kit Burnes, Co. F, Brave Christian Soldiers.

John Wessels, Co. C, 3d Mo. Cav. Quincy, Ill., writes: "I certainly have enjoyed 'Mink's Battery,' and I do hope we will hear from 'The Cannoneer' again; but

Do Not Realize Dangers. William C. Reiff, Eddy, N. M., was pleased with "The Cannoneer's" remarks on immigration. "I, too, deprecate," says he, "the apparently deep-seated indifference of the rising generation of Americans to matters of present public import. I could wish that every boy and girl in this fair land would carefully study the early history of this country. If they would do this, then, perhaps, they would more fully appreciate the goodly heritage bequeathed them by their grandsires, defended, strengthened and preserved by their fathers, and rendered holy by the patriotic tears and earnest supplications of their mothers."

A Snowball Battle. Victory, Tenn., writes: "I noticed sometime | kins, promoted Major, 2d Kan. Cav., Oct. 15, ago a sketch of the 64th Ill. (Yates's Sharp- 1863; Capt. John F. Aduddell, resigned shooters). It brought to my mind an inci- Jan. 17, 1865, and Lieut. Bradford S. Basdent in February, 1863. The 64th Ill., the sett, in command when mustered out. The 1st Ala. Cav. and one company of the 15th | organization was known as "Hopkins's Bat-Iil. Cav. were stationed at Camp Glendale, tery," and served in Blunt's Division. It Miss., an outpost for Corinth. One night lost two men killed and 18 died. snow fell. Early next morning the 64th charged our camp with snowballs, commencing on Ford's company. After a handto-hand encounter for 10 or 15 minutes they captured our camp and had half of our command in the fort as prisoners. "In April, 1863, I remember a little fun

of a different nature. The rebels under Gen. Roddy attacked our camp, and instead of the snowball they used the minie-ball. The 64th was ordered to remain in the fort while the cavalry felt of the Johnnies to ascertain their strength. But I, with a number of the 64th boys, deserted the fort and formed part of our skirmish-line. They seemed ever ready to shoot at a rebel. I will ever remember the boys of the old 64th Ill., especially Hiram Strait, the loud talker. Why don't the Western boys write more and let the world know that they have a record as well as the Army of the Potomac?"

September and October. The finest shooting grounds in the North-

west are on and tributary to the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. The crop Name of the little book just received-tells of Prairie Chickens promises to be exceptionally about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, eco- good this year; also Ducks and Geese. In Northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan splandid dear shooting is to be had. The Game Laws will be changed in several

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services o Various Regiments.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

The regiment was organized at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21, 1862, to serve three years. The members whose terms would have expired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out Aug. 9, 1865, and the remaining men transferred to the 33d Ill. Frederick A. Starring was commissioned Colonel Aug. 21, 1862, and was discharged Aug. 21, 1865. He commanded the regiment throughout its term of service. Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Wright died July 6, 1863, of wounds received at Vicksburg. Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stockton, who succeeded him, was brevetted Colonel March 13, 1865. The regiment's beaviest loss was at Franklin, Tenn., where 15 were killed, 97 wounded and 38 missing. The regiment was then in Wagner's Division, Fourth Corps. It also served in McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps. Its total less while in the service was seven officers and 79 men killed and three officers and 145 men

This regiment was organized at Camp

Butler, Ill., Aug. 21, 1862, to serve three rears, and was mustered out June 12, 1865. Col. James F. Jaquess was commissioned on the organization of the regiment, and held 1861. the command until it was mustered out. Shortly after its muster into service the command was ordered to Kentucky. It was assigned to Sheridan's Division, and remained under his command until the Spring of 1864. It took part in the battles of Chaplin Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Franklin. Its heaviest loss was at Stone River, where 16 were killed, 64 wounded and a number missing. At Chickamauga 13 were killed and 57 wounded. It is one of the 300 fighting regiments, and is given by Col. Fox as belonging to Kimball's Brigade, Newton's Division, Fourth Corps. Out of an enrollment of 994 the regiment lost five officers and 109 men killed and 167 men stolen honey. In feeling around among our died. The total number of killed was 114,

The 74th Ill.

This regiment was organized at Spring-4, 1862, to serve three years. The members The writer's father, Serg't A. P. Glaspie, whose terms would have expired previous to signed Aug. 24, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. "Andrew, somebody has stolen a couple Bryan was in command of the regiment of pigs, and I've got to look for them. If I when mustered out. The regiment served Fourth Corps, and also in Newton's Division, It is needless to say that Glaspie saw | Fourth Corps. It lost five officers and 78 men killed and three officers and 116 men

> The 1st Ind'p't Battery, Ind. L. A. This battery was organized at Indianapo-

is, Ind., Aug. 16, 1861, to serve three years, At the expiration of its term it veteranized, and was retained in the service until Aug. 22, 1865. Capt. Martin Klauss, the first comsigned June 20, 1864. Lawrence Jacoby was commissioned Captain in August and remained in command until mustered out. The battery served in E. A. Carr's Division, Thirteenth Corps. Three men were killed in action and one officer and 31 men died.

The 2d Ind'p't Battery, Ind. L. A. This battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1, 1861, for a term of three years. It veteranized at the expiration of he term, and was retained in service until July 3, 1865. Capt. David G. Rabb was discharged Oct. 9, 1862. Capt. John W. Rabb, was promoted Major, Jan. 21, 1864, and was assigned to the 2d Mo. L. A. Capt. Hugh Espy, who succeeded him, was mustered out at the expiration of his term. Capt. James W. Whicher was in command during the latter part of service. The organization was known as "Rabb's Battery," and served in the Seventh Corps. Its loss was one offi-

cer and 13 men killed and 14 men died. The 1st Ind'p't Battery, Kan. L. A. The battery was organized at Mound when he says, in No. 31, May 16, 1895, that City, Kan., July 24, 1861, to serve three he never knew a Christfan soldier to win | years. On the expiration of its term the any battles; 'they were praying when they original members, except veterans, were ought to have been fighting, etc., it makes mustered out, and the organization, comme feel very sad, because it shows that his posed of veterans and recruits, was retained eyes saw only the material things of this in service until July 17, 1865. The comlife, as they passed before him, and he fails | manders were as follows: Capt. Thomas to take notice of past history, of all that | Moonlight, missing since Oct. 31, 1861; pertains to the real life of this and every | Capt. Thomas Bickerton, missing since Dec. other Nation whose God is the Lord. Most | 31, 1861; Capt. Norman Allen, died July 9, certainly the more loyal we are to our God. | 1863, of disease, at St. Louis, Mo., and Capt. the more so will we be to our country and | Marcus D. Tenney, in command when musto one another; the more of the spirit of | tered out. The organization was generally George Brown and Hardwick hid themselves | God, the more courage we have to stand known as "Allen's Battery." It lost two up against the enemies of our rights and | men killed in action and one officer and 23 men by disease.

> The battery was organized at Fort Scott. Kan., Sept. 10, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out Aug. 11, 1865. Capt. Edward A. Smith commanded the organization, and it was generally known as Smith's Fattery." Three men were

The 2d Ind'p't Battery, Kan. L. A.

killed and 18 died in the service. The 3d Ind'p't Battery, Kan. L. A.

The battery was organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in October, November and December, 1861, as Co. B, 2d Kan. Cav., to serve three years. It was permanently detached and its designation changed to the FITS EPILEPSY. The only sure treatment. I insure tached and its designation changed to the 3d Battery, Kan. L. A., Oct. 1, 1863. It was I ask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Mention The National Tribune. mustered out Jan. 19, 1865. Its com-P. D. Hall, Corporal, Co. B, 1st Ala. Cav., manders were as follows: Capt. Henry Hop-

A "Last Shot."

Charles W. Sanburn, 77th Ill., Berea, O. writes: "In the issue of June 27 is a description of scenes at Black River Bridge. Near the close he tells of the last shot. My regiment was near the left of our line, and nearly in front of the last of the cannon on the rebel right. Soon after the capture I. with others, went over to inspect the cannon. They were spiked by dropping a nail in the vent, but the nails were so small they could be lifted out with the thumb-nail.

"My recollection is that I had inspected about the fourth from the rebel right, and had just started for the next one, and was not more than 20 feet away when the last shot was fired.

"To say that the boys were frightened is putting it mildly. The level ground in front was alive with men, and it seemed almost an impossibility to miss them all. I suddenly lost interest in further inspection, his 48th year. On Aug. 8th, 1872, he left Owego, N. Y., and went back to my regiment. I never knew who fired the last shot, or surely if any one was hurt, but understood not."

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price (50 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial

Cherished Mementoes.

E. J. Carpenter, 6th Mich., Grand Ranida, Mich., was in my office the other day, and related that on June 16, 1869, he and Charles Acker, Co. D. 4th R. I., were both wanneled on James Island, S. C., and taken to the hose pital together. In Acker's knapsack wees several pictures of his family 123t he prized very much. On their removal from the hospital their knapsacks got exchanged so that each got the other's. If Charles Acker s alive, or his family want these pictures. they can get them by writing to E. J. Car-

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WANTED-ADDRESSES.

L. KNAPP, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, knows. He served in Battery B, 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery, during the war, and if living would now be in to go to Great Bend, Pa. Since that time we have had no tidings from him. He was fair complexion, blue eyes, light, curly hair, has a scar on one wrist; think it is the left. Who knows him. 727-81

WANTED-By Ephraim Evzatte, Neillsville, Wis.

-The address of my comrades, Andy Galler,
Hick Brenner, J. Baley, members of Ca. C, 12th Wis.

W ANTED-Ey Sallie Stevenson, Franklin Theater, Norfolk, Va.—Information as to death, and where occurred, of Charles Gates, Co. G. 3d N. Y. Cav. Last six months of service in Suffolk, Va., as Commissary Clerk, where he was mustered out in 1865. He was a native of Oneonia, N. Y.